

VOL. XXIX

## SULTAN IS SAUCY

WITH POWERS

Work Names Terms Upon Which He Will Grant Armistice

## INDEPENDENT IN HIS ATTITUDE

Even Germany Asserts That the Conditions Are Too Severe.

## GERMANY MAY HAVE TO INTERFERE

Demands Annexation of Thessaly and Ten Million Pounds Indemnity—Situation Grows Serious and May Result in Trouble.

Constantinople, May 16.—The porte has replied officially to the note of the powers and declines to agree to an armistice until the following conditions are accepted: The annexation of Thessaly, an indemnity of £10,000,000 (Turkish) and the abolition of the capitulations.

The porte proposes that plenipotentiaries of the powers meet at Paris to discuss the terms of peace and declares if these conditions are declined the Turkish army will continue to advance.

The demand for the annexation of Thessaly is based upon the fact that the province was originally ceded to Greece on the basis of the powers with the object of making brigandage and Greek incursions into Ottoman territory, the porte believing at the time that the cession would obtain these objects, but the recent incursions of Greek hands and the events immediately preceding the war have proved to the contrary. This is the substance of the reply.

The ambassadors met today to consider the porte's answer, which is regarded as making an extremely grave issue. It is believed that representations will be made to the sultan personally to induce a modification of these terms, but it is foreseen that this will be very difficult, owing to the attitude of the powerful old Turk war lords.

If the powers prove obdurate European intervention is not improbable, although at the present time is opposed to this.

It is regarded as quite certain that the powers will not consent to a retrocession of Thessaly. Even Germany is believed to be ready to insist on this because it would involve a violation of the Berlin treaty and imperil the peace of the Balkans.

Against the reply of the porte has caused the greatest surprise. It appears that during the discussion of the note from the powers by the council of the sultan's ministers, some reached the council that 150,000 Greeks had landed at Salonica and would march into Janina with the intention of co-operation with other forces among the ministers.

## GREEK TROOPS COOL UNDER FIRE

During the Battle in Epirus Saturday Good Fighting Was Done.

London, May 16.—The Times correspondent in Epirus under Saturday's date says: "Throughout the day Colonel Manos set an example, riding under fire with his staff to the batteries and advanced posts and to every point where his troops were waiting the heights. The Greeks greatly distinguished themselves by their splendid conduct under hot fire, proving that when well led in a properly conducted campaign they are as fine a type of troops as one could wish to see."

## ARMY UTTERLY DEMORALIZED.

Greeks Are Without Discipline, Food or Shelter.

London, May 16.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Constantinople says the news published in Athens publishes the following from Athens: "The remnants of the Greek army is a mass of utterly demoralized and undisciplined men, hostile to their officers, never able to salute the crown prince, without food or shelter and suffering the most terrible hardships."

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Smolenski, whose headquarters are at that point and close to the hills south of Smyrna, a position exceedingly difficult to take by assault. General Smolenski believes that he can hold his own and is still confident of pluck of his troops, which has already been shown three times. He said: "I intend to await the Turkish attack here and not to retire to Thermopylae unless absolutely compelled to do so."

General Smolenski has 10,000 men, his line extending from Naklari to the port of Almyros.

## SULTAN DISTRIBUTES TROOPS.

Greek Soldiers Suffer Severely in a Two Days' Fight.

Constantinople, May 16.—The council of ministers met again today and the sultan has ordered a distribution of troops at various points along the Salonica railway.

Official dispatches have been received from the commandant at Janina, who says that a division of the Greek forces approaching the town by a narrow gauge from the direction of Gremnitza, charged the heights of Griboro and Kokonari, but suffered heavily, losing 200 killed, while on the other hand the Greeks were driven back upon Parasskevi.

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## FIFTEEN PERSONS HURT IN A WRECK

Passenger Train Tumbles Through a Trestle in Texas.

TWO OF INJURED WILL DIE Others Are in a Very Dangerous Condition.

THE HIGH WATER CAUSED THE ACCIDENT

Weakened the Supports of the Bridge and When the Train Went on It The Structure Gave Way.

Ardmore, I. T., May 16.—A southbound passenger train on the Santa Fe road, known as the Chicago and Galveston express, went through a trestle sixteen miles south of there at 5 o'clock this morning.

The accident occurred near the town of Marietta. A heavy rainstorm, amounting almost to a water spout, caused a sudden rise this morning of all the small streams in that vicinity. The accident occurred at a point where a deep, narrow gulch was spanned by a wooden trestle. The foundation works supporting this trestle was undermined by the sudden rise of the stream, which flows through the gulch, and the trestle went down under the heavy weight of the train.

So great was the speed of the train, however, that the engine and tender, the express, mail and baggage cars and one passenger coach passed over the narrow chasm, though the trucks of several of these cars went to the bottom, twenty feet below.

The coach next to the last, the one immediately in front of the Pullman, was left standing directly over the chasm, one end resting on each bank of the gulch. The Pullman remained on the track. The four coaches which were dragged by the locomotive across the broken trestle were badly wrecked. The baggage car telescoped with the passenger coach, which was all out demolished. The most of the injured were riding in these coaches.

J. M. Grider, the Wells Fargo express messenger, was so badly crushed by a heavy car chest that he cannot live.

E. T. Sparks, of Oakman, I. T., was crushed in the wreck of the smoker, and is also mortally injured.

The other fifteen persons were seriously hurt, and two will die.

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## THEY WILL PROBE STATE ACCOUNTS

Blalock's Committee Called To Meet Here June 7th.

MAY BE ALL-SUMMER SESSION

Will Examine Into the Expenditures of Every State Department.

TO SEARCH FOR PUBLIC EXTRAVAGANCE

Will Visit All the State's Institutions and See How the State's Money Is Being Spent—Will Report Back to the Legislature.

Hon. A. O. Blalock, of Fayette, was here yesterday on his way to Boston to attend the national gathering of the Royal Arcanum, and before leaving he called a meeting of his famous investigating committee to assemble in Atlanta June 7th next.

This is the house committee appointed under a resolution of Mr. Blalock to investigate every branch of public expenditure in the state to lay bare if possible every source of great or minor extravagance and to uncover the truth as to where the state's money goes. In short, this committee gives promise of the liveliest results that have ever sprung from any state committee.

The committee consists of Mr. Blalock, chairman, and Messrs. Little, of Muscogee; Judge James S. Boynton, of Spaulding; Henry, of Whitfield, and Captain Thomas H. Swift, of Elbert. The committee was appointed by Speaker Jenkins during the latter days of the session in accordance with Mr. Blalock's resolution calling for a full, fair and free investigation.

Mr. Blalock's investigation will last all summer and will even run into the session of the legislature this fall, it is thought. The work it has been called upon to do is tremendous and involves an investigation into all the state's affairs. Mr. Blalock called the committee together at the last possible day after which he thought there would be time to complete the investigation. He feels that the investigation will continue until the legislature meets.

What Will Be Investigated. Before leaving for Boston last night Mr. Blalock talked about the coming investigation very fully. He thinks it may produce very important results, but he enters into it with no spirit of sensationalism or desire to produce unwholesome conditions.

The investigation will begin in Atlanta. Every office in the state capital will be looked into and every source of public expenditure will be investigated and the committee will consider the question whether there has been extravagance or not. The expenditures incurred by the various state offices will be carefully examined into and if it is found that any office of the state has been spending more money than the results require, the committee will not hesitate to embody that fact in its report. The committee seems thoroughly determined to go into the matter without fear or favor and speak without regard to personal feelings if any reason is found for decided action.

After all the state offices at the capital have been thoroughly gone through with the committee will visit every state institution in the state and make the same careful examination. They will go to Athens and look into all the expenditures there; they will visit the girls' school and the state asylum at Milledgeville; they will take a run up to Cave Springs and see how the deaf and dumb institute is conducted and see if any money is wasted in its administration. They will leave no single foot of territory nor any single institution without full investigation. It would not be surprising if their investigation contains some rather interesting facts, and if it did not go pretty warmly into the details of the state's expenditures.

What Mr. Blalock Says. "I do not charge," said Mr. Blalock, "that extravagance exists anywhere in the state's affairs. I do not know. It is probable that in such a large system of public government, with so many sources of expenditure, it is entirely possible that there are some extravagances. These we expect to look into and report."

The idea back of the resolution of investigation is that what is everybody's business is nobody's business and that it is high time the people should know what is becoming of their money. It may be that everything is all right; that their money is spent in the way and manner it should be. If that is the case the people should know it. It would give them that pride and satisfaction in their state government that nothing else can give. They have a right to know it, and it is something they have never known; for in the whole history of the state there has never been an investigation of the character proposed.

On the other hand, if there are abuses; if the people's money is spent in ways that it should not be; if it is wasted in even the smallest way, the people certainly

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## CUBA'S FATE WILL SOON BE DECIDED

Question Will Come Before Both Houses of Congress Today.

ACTION MAY BE QUICK

President's Message Will Be Sent to Congress This Morning.

MORGAN'S RESOLUTION WOULD PASS HOUSE

Much Depends Upon the Nature of Mr. McKinley's Communication—Action Is Certain.

Washington, May 16.—The proceedings in the senate next week are by no means settled. All will depend upon the course the Cuban question may take. Senator Morgan's joint resolution occupies

panying documents which the president will transmit before them, can act intelligently without a committee report. If the committee is not appointed, two other courses will be open.

First, after the receipt of the message, a bill may be formulated by the leaders and a special order reported by the committee on rules for its consideration. This would bring the whole question at once before the house for action. But this method would be disadvantageous, perhaps, in that both houses struggling to the same end simultaneously would act on different bills, thus entailing delay for adjustment of differences in conference.

The most likely course is that the house will await the action of the senate, if action is not promptly, and then consider the senate bill or joint resolution under a special order.

The sentiment in favor of the recognition of the Cuban insurgents is strong in the house, and a very radical measure might be passed if the house were allowed free action. With a senate measure dealing only with the question of the relief of the suffering Americans before the house under a special order, possibility of amendment would be cut off, and the house would be compelled to accept or reject it as passed by the senate. The conference report of the

Hon. A. O. Blalock, Chairman of the Legislative Committee Called to Meet June 7th to Investigate Public Extravagance.

The favored place on the calendar, and there is little doubt that it will be taken up at the appointed hour Monday.

Still there is a slight possibility that the expected message of the president may cause postponement, and that the character of his recommendations may have a bearing that will influence the tenor of the resolution that ultimately will be adopted.

The Alabama senator will not stand in the way of action in accordance with such a recommendation as the president may make upon this subject, but he will insist that it shall be independent of and not wise interfere with his resolution providing for recognition of Cuban belligerency.

With the Cuban question in its present shape and with no other pressing business before the senate, the debate on this subject will be of uncertain duration. It may continue practically all the week, and it may come to a very sudden and speedy termination. There is little or no doubt that the Morgan resolution will pass when a vote is reached, and the indications are that the majority for it will be greater for the recent delay. There will be some opposition, and the plea will be made that any material aid given should be in accordance with executive recommendation.

If Cuba does not occupy the entire attention for the week, much of the time is likely to be given to the general calendar.

Senator Pacific will make an effort to have the Pacific railroad bill considered, while Senator Lodge will, if the opportunity offers, make the same effort in behalf of the immigration bill. Senator Pettigrew will try to call up the resolution for the investigation of the Pacific railroad land patents.

The Indian appropriation bill will be brought in on a conference report. In it there remains only the one point of difference on the Uncompahgre lands to be settled.

The sundry civil bill conference probably will be postponed until Senator Allison's return to the city.

Senator Mallory, the new Florida senator, will be inducted into office early next week.

Senator Aldrich will make the opening statement in behalf of the traffic bill on the part of the majority of the finance committee on Tuesday, but it will rest with individual senators whether the debate shall be continued beyond this speech at that time. The probabilities are that the statement will produce some bandwagon, and that after this the senate will adjourn until the following Monday, when the debate will begin in earnest. Senator Aldrich is expected to fully explain the position of himself and colleagues and to make quite an elaborate presentation of the subject.

The house leaders have not yet decided upon the methods by which they will make their response to the president's message, which will be sent to congress tomorrow or Tuesday, asking for relief for the starving Americans in Cuba. That the response will be quick and complete, however, there is no reason to doubt.

In the present condition of affairs in the house three methods of procedure are open. Ordinarily, the message would go to the committee on foreign affairs for consideration, and that committee would report a bill which would come back to the house for action through the regular channels. The speaker could in the present emergency simply appoint the committee and let the whole subject take the regular course. But it is hardly likely that this will be done. The subject is so well understood that it probably will be thought that the members, with the message and the accom-

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## HE CATCHES MAIL THIEVES

Chief Inspector Talks of the Postoffice Burglar.

COL. WHEELER'S GOOD WORK

The Important Department at Whose Head He Is.

HOW OFFICES ARE CHECKED UP

Some Desperate and Distressing Cases. The General Public Often at Fault—An Idea of Amount of Work Which the Inspectors Do.

Washington, May 16.—(Special.)—A branch of the government service about which the general public hears but little, and yet one of vital importance to one of the most important departments, is that which has as its head Colonel M. D. Wheeler.

There is much to interest an outsider in these different branches of the government service, but I know of none capable of giving up more good stories—from a newspaper standpoint—than the division of mail depredations.

Chief of the Inspectors. The postoffice inspectors are under Colonel Wheeler. They are the detectives and police officers of the department. Other positions under the government may be sinecures; nobody who knows the facts will ever accuse the postoffice inspecting force of having a snap.

The man at their head you would know to be a man of note—a man of force and strength. He is quick, alert, full of nervous vitality; has an eye that looks through you, and a tongue that does not talk. Wheeler is a man schooled to silence. He believes in letting the other fellow do the talking till the right moment comes, then he acts. Perry Smith said the other day that he regarded Wheeler one of the most valuable men who have ever been in public service, and Perry Smith knows men.

I tried to get the colonel to talk about himself last night as we sat watching a game of billiards in Willard's. He wouldn't talk on that subject but finally he did talk about the work of his department.

"Something of what I do," he began, "the months of March and April were busy times for our force of inspectors."

I didn't know it until then, but I said "yes," and waited for him to go on. Finally, after a wait, he did go on.

"Yes, the fact is," he continued, "during the past six months our men have had more work on hand than could seem possible for such a limited number to handle. We have just completed a thorough inspection of all presidential postoffices in the United States, in addition to our regular case work, which alone ordinarily keeps the inspectors going day and night."

Checking Up the Offices. "How many presidential postoffices are there?"

There are nearly 4,000 presidential postoffices in this country, and some are very large offices. While it may seem easy to say 'make an inspection' of an office, yet it is quite another matter to properly complete it. For instance, take a large office like New York city, or Chicago, to make a thorough inspection of such an office requires the constant services of a half-dozen good inspectors for a week or so. This will give an idea of the task which confronts an inspector when it becomes necessary to 'check up' a big office of the first class. We had trouble with the St. Louis office because the cashier tried to conceal a deficit of \$15,000. We have found the amount of the shortage and the money was collected. In several other offices we also found something of the same nature, but in every case, we have found the amount of the shortage and the government has not lost a dollar."

The Postoffice Burglar. "The postoffice burglar gives us a great deal of trouble," he replied. "His advent in the annals of crime is but recent, yet he is a type peculiar to himself, and it would seem he has come to stay. Postoffice burglars, as a rule, are the most desperate characters, possessing every cunning and alike ready to seize on any chance to 'lift' a 'bundle of stock' or 'crack' a safe—any method suits them if it will enable them to get the 'goods.' The plunder is usually in postage stamps, which are disposed of through the medium of a 'fence,' the burglar seldom realizing more than 40 per cent of the real value of the stolen stock; yet with this heavy discount, the occupation seems alluring, and consequently keeps our men constantly on the alert. This class of depredation, because of its commonness, I found it necessary in 1894 to call special attention to it in my annual report and recommend to the postmaster general that a series of rewards be offered for the apprehension of these criminals. The suggestion was adopted, and has materially aided our men in ferreting out the perpetrators. We now have an annual appropriation from congress for this purpose, and for the past three years the number of burglaries has fallen off in a slight degree. That the burglar is still at work, however, is attested by the fact that fifty-three were captured during March and April, although my opinion is the general result for the fiscal year will show still another decrease in the aggregate of postoffice robberies."

Men Who Have Been Trusted. "If a fellow who has studied the genus had the time and the ability to put his ideas on paper," Colonel Wheeler went on to observe, "a very interesting chapter in the history of crime could be made from that unfortunate trait in human nature, which suddenly transforms the tried and trusted postal employee into a thief. I do not believe there is another service wherein

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POPE BROWN. He Has Called Executive Committee of State Agricultural Society to Meet in Atlanta This Week to Decide Whether the State Fair Shall Be Here.



HON. A. O. BLALOCK, Chairman of the Legislative Committee Called to Meet June 7th to Investigate Public Extravagance.

SHINGS. ning in Spring Summer Attire. Fish Dressers. Boys & Children. ROS.

Work Names Terms Upon Which He Will Grant Armistice.

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The remnants of













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KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

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ATLANTA, GA., May 17, 1897.

The Democrats and Their Platform.

The Hon. David B. Hill, of New York, having taken ample time for reflection, is now beginning to open his eyes to the true situation. He declares to a correspondent of The New York Journal that he is "egregiously ridiculous for men who voted for McKinley to boast of fidelity to the democratic party." He says that he may have been lukewarm himself, but he did not vote for McKinley. Referring to the men who are conspiring with Cleveland in the east to take charge of the party machinery, Mr. Hill says "they lose sight of the fact that the Chicago platform stands unaltered," and that "no state committee or coterie of leaders can alter it until the next national convention."

That is very well said, but it would be better for all concerned—for Mr. Hill himself as well as those who, voting for McKinley, continue to call themselves democrats—to understand that the democratic party will take no backward step so far as the vital issues of the Chicago declaration are concerned. Nor will it modify the principles enunciated.

Senator Hill complains, in the course of his remarks, that, in national politics, the democrats go too far, and says "our national party policy has not been successful since the days of Franklin Pierce." This is true historically, and a reference to history will explain it in a light different from that which Senator Hill seeks to cast upon it.

Since the war the democratic national policy, until last year, has been practically dictated by its enemies. It has been on the defensive, and in the south, where true democracy has been kept alive, the struggle for political supremacy between the parties has been based on issues new to our politics.

But the main trouble with the democratic party since the war is that its national policy has been dictated and its candidates selected by men representing republican strongholds, often by delegates representing states that have never given the democratic party an electoral vote. The cry has been "we must carry the doubtful states," and, in order to accomplish that result, the demands of the delegates from states not democratic have been complied with, and the principles of the party sacrificed to a subtle species of dodging and hedging.

The platforms of the party have been prepared so that the declarations should bear any interpretation that the mind of man chose to inject into them. And the result has been all that any sensible or honest person could hope or expect.

and the bolting brethren? To ask this question is to answer it.

But we are not criticising Mr. Hill. We hope he can see his way clear to supporting genuine democratic principles, the principles outlined in the Chicago platform. He is very much mistaken if he supposes that the democratic party in New York city, or state, can carry on a purely local contest. All the conditions forbid it; the emergencies of the time make it impossible. Every step that is taken henceforward by any party or section of the democratic party must be with reference to the national contest.

There can be and will be no democratic party in New York city or state that refuses or neglects to reaffirm the principles of the national platform. Mr. Hill understands this perfectly well. Let him act, therefore, on that knowledge.

An Interesting Incident.

The Washington correspondent of The New York Journal, Al H. Lewis, gives an account of a very interesting incident that recently occurred in the capital of our common country.

Joe Blackburn, of Kentucky, was in Washington the other day, and, while going along the street, met Carlisle. The latter offered his hand. What occurred is thus related by Mr. Lewis:

Blackburn spurned it. As it were, and in vivid, lashing phrase, gave forth such words of Carlisle as will ring alarms in the ears of many a day to come. Blackburn drove Carlisle from him with words of vitriol. Beyond the verbal point, however, violence did not go. Carlisle is not recorded as making any retort. Later, Blackburn talked of plans, and declared a day would come when he "would make Carlisle publicly admit that he (Carlisle) was a coward, a liar and a rogue. It is the kind of a promise Blackburn will make a lively effort to keep, and expectation is therefore on a wire edge in consequence.

There is no doubt that Joe Blackburn, honest, fearless democrat that he is, true to his party, to his friends and to his own conscience, feels that he has been deeply wronged by Carlisle; but we have no fear that he will belittle the outrage by making it a mere personal matter. That would strip the crime that has been committed of a large part of its atrocity.

The party, the state of Kentucky and the whole country have been deeply wronged by the outcome of the foul conspiracy which Carlisle, aided by men from whom the people expected better things, has successfully carried out in Kentucky. The state has been sold out to the republicans in order to defeat democracy, and the people of the state, in their own time and way, will make the conspirators pay dearly for it.

There is no need for gallant Joe Blackburn to trouble himself with Carlisle. He has a larger duty to perform.

Growth of the Inheritance Tax.

One of the arguments used against the progressive inheritance tax which recently passed the New York legislature and is now awaiting executive action, is that its tendency is to drive away capital from the state.

In reply to this argument, however, The New York World, after leisurely surveying the field of investment, shows that the inheritance tax in some form has been adopted in most of the eastern states, and that its popularity is steadily increasing. Five years ago, using the figures cited by The World, the inheritance tax was found in only nine states of the union, viz, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New York, West Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Tennessee and New Jersey. While New York is included in the foregoing list it is due to the fact that several years ago the Empire State adopted a uniform inheritance tax, but finding the measure wholly inadequate, the law-makers of the state now propose to substitute in its stead what is known as the graduated or progressive inheritance tax.

Since 1893 Ohio, Malpe, California and Michigan have joined the list of inheritance tax states, although Michigan has recently dropped out of line. In 1894 Louisiana, yielding to the pressure of public sentiment, revived a former tax on foreign legacies which had become obsolete in that state; while Minnesota, during the same year, adopted a constitutional amendment permitting a progressive inheritance tax. In 1895 Illinois, Missouri and Virginia swept into line, while in 1896 Iowa decided to try the experiment. At the present time, there are not less than eighteen states which have inheritance tax laws on their statute books.

The idea first originated in Switzerland, after which it crossed over into Holland. Within the past few years it has taken fast hold upon the dependencies of England, and is enjoying a rapid and vigorous growth on the other side of the globe. Without indulging in rash or extravagant prophecy, it is safe to predict that the time is not far distant when the inheritance tax will become universal in its adoption.

half of the generation is left, and between the ages of thirty-five and forty 27,000 fall prey to consumption. During this period diseases of the heart, kidneys, stomach and other internal organs of the body make their appearance with great fatality. Between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five over 31,000 deaths occur, most of them due to consumption. Cancer usually asserts itself during this period with fatal and steadily multiplying results. Only 300,000 of the generation enter their sixty-fifth year, which number, during the next decade, is cut down to 160,000. At ninety-five only 2,000 are left, and when the century mark is reached only 223 are living. Within the next ten years the last remnant of the generation is extinguished.

With the approval of Mayor Collier, which has been given to the Mitchell street viaduct plan, comes the first real ray of hope that has brightened the long and worthy fight of the citizens of western Atlanta for a safe, passable and respectable thoroughfare connecting them with the business part of the city.

The Solution in Sight.

It now appears that the real solution of the troublesome problem is in sight and with the help and co-operation of the mayor assured, there is every reason to believe that the plan to construct a viaduct over the railroad tracks at Mitchell street will shortly be adopted by council.

The obstacle which at first threatened the enterprise in the way of excessive cost has been removed by the joint effort of the Southern and Central railroads to contribute \$25,000 to the construction of the viaduct and the presentation of a design for a thoroughly substantial and satisfactory bridge not to cost exceeding \$70,000. This makes the burden light upon the city, and presents by far the cheapest and most generally gratifying solution of the long agitated question.

The features of the new plan have favorably impressed the mayor and leading members of council and a great many foes of the proposition in its original form have announced their recent approval of it.

The justice of the long fight which the people of west Atlanta have long been making for a suitable and direct route into the business part of the city is freely recognized. They have been hotly urged in such a way as to not only seriously injure their real estate values, but to make travel between their homes and the central part of Atlanta dangerous and inconvenient. That it is the duty of the city to provide some better means of traffic communication has long been admitted. It now looks as if the best and easiest solution of the matter has been arrived at, and the announcement of Mayor Collier's approval, made in yesterday's paper, carried a thrill of hope and encouragement to the struggling people of the isolated portion of our city.

It is hinted that the Turk thinks he has the powers by the hind leg.

Oh, dear! Mr. McKinley is really going to ask congress to vote an appropriation for the relief of suffering Americans in Cuba. Isn't it too early? Isn't it a rash step anyhow? What will the Spanish government say? Won't it affect business in dear old Wall street? Really, the whole country will shake and shiver until it is definitely settled that Spain won't "fly up and flew" at us.

Mr. McKinley should be very careful as to the wording of his Cuban message.

There seems to be too much wool in the republican schedule.

Yerkes, of Chicago, says the anarchists and socialists defeated his charter steals in the Illinois legislature. Of course.

Havemeyer's trial comes next. It is said that, according to the decision of the supreme court, he will be put in jail for not answering the questions put to him by the senate committee. It is really too bad. Can't he hire a substitute?

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

There seems to be no limit to the possibilities of modern ingenuity. Especially is this true of the manifold uses to which ordinary paper is applied. Several years ago, says The Washington Star, paper buckets started the old-fashioned people of this country, but more recently paper underwear has become the fashion in certain quarters. The latest addition to the paper industry is the making of telegraph and telephone poles. Such poles are in the market, and are reported to be strong and reliable, resisting all weathers and safely bearing their burdens for economic purposes. There is a gleam of hope in this announcement for a public that has long suffered from the sight of ugly, crooked poles standing at all angles and holding up their weight of wires so wearily as to inspire feelings of pity, as well as fear, in those beholding them.

Some enthusiastic admirers of Mr. McKinley sent him during the recent campaign five handsome specimens of the American eagle, which turned over to the Canton park board. Within the last few days the park board has discovered that under the laws of Ohio it is a misdemeanor to keep an eagle in captivity and consequently the imperial birds must be released. In commenting upon these facts The New York Times has this to say: "Not only is the bird of freedom insured by imprisonment, but he invariably demonstrates his appreciation of that fact by turning himself as soon as may be into a bedraggled and unsightly fowl upon which nobody can look with pleasure or interest. Scrupulously careful of his personal appearance when in his proper place, the eagle mopes and disconsolate when in chains or behind a netting, and refusing to bathe in the water less than a lake or river, neglects his toilet completely so long as his confinement endures. If President McKinley had known the number of free birds he had in his pocket, he would have been more respectful to freedom's emblem, and perhaps they would still be at home in dignified happiness. Now, however, great care is taken in releasing them, their liberty is likely to be of short duration."

The migration of the French-speaking people of Canada to New England has assumed enormous proportions in recent years, says a leading exchange, and shows no signs of diminution. The French population of the province of Quebec is 1,200,000, while, according to the census of 1890, the number of French Canadians and persons of Canadian extraction in the United States was 840,000. The late Mr. Mercier predicted that by 1910 there would be more French Canadians by birth and descent in the United States than in Canada.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

A Song of Blossoms.  
There is never a blossom that blooms for  
Lover's bloom  
As sweet as my blossom—my sweet;  
And not in God's skies any stars like her eyes—  
Like the eyes of my blossom—my sweet!  
Like her beautiful eyes, where my destiny lies—  
All bright with the blue and the dew of the skies;  
She is wonderful sweet—she is wonderful wise—  
My beautiful blossom—my sweet!  
And not for the queens of the loveliest lands  
Would I give her—my blossom, my sweet;  
Not a kiss of her lips—not a clasp of her hands  
For the loveliest lady you'd meet.

For the loveliest maid in yond honor a blade  
Hath flashed where the battle made foes men afraid;  
Her lips to my own! May God's tempests be stayed  
For my blossom—my blossom—my sweet!

Mr. Samuel Minturn Peck, the famous Alabama poet, is hot on the trail of an editor who referred to him recently as "the author of the Grape Wine Song."

The Columbia State demands a "Coogler Day" at the Nashville exposition, whereupon The Charlotte Observer says:

"Well, get it, and North Carolina will not be the next one after it is made 'Dugger Day.'"

What a pity it is that that other equally famous poet, Sylvanus Bill Jr., lives too far west to get in the swim!

An exchange says that "one little sonnet of Mr. Glider's frequently represents the labor of a year." Mr. Glider is an untiring worker, and popular clamor has never tempted him to blow out the midnight gas.

There is now a demand in Atlanta for the poetical works of Bloodgood H. C. C. and it is said that the Harpers will soon issue an edition de luxe of them.

A Practical View of It.

The folks that write of fields of green where birds and daisies rule,  
I'll bet you never struck them fields and plowed a Georgy mule;

And them that write of thinking bells in dells where cattle roam,  
I'll bet you never had to drive the scamping cattle home!

And them that sing of woodlands sweet, and softly sighing pines,  
I'll bet you never had to tramp through briars and vines

And cut a cord of wood or two! No matter what they say,  
The country ain't as purty as it looks from far away!

Just let 'em come and try it—where people have to rise  
Before the sun has blazed a way along the chilly skies,  
And work from then until the stars look from the darkening dome—  
I'll bet you, 'fore the day was done they'd all make tracks for home!

And yet, they keep on singing of country life "so sweet,"  
And leave out all the mortgages and notes we have to meet!

We thank 'em for their compliments—for all the words they say;  
But still—we ain't as purty as we look from far away!

An exchange says that Colonel John Hay is "a regular British lion." The next thing on deck will be that the celebrated minister is wearing a tight-fitting coat of arms.

A western exchange represents the president as saying word. That is exactly what some of the office seekers will have to do for a living after awhile. F. L. S.

BRUNSWICK INDORSES DEVEAUX

Citizens Give Him a Boost for Savannah Collectorship.  
Brunswick, Ga., May 16.—(Special.)—The indorsements given by Brunswickians to John H. Deveau for the collectorship of customs at Savannah have no superior in the history of the city. Such poles of words and action, that could be written regarding an individual, signed by business men, every city and county official, officers of trade and commercial bodies and the board of education.

When Deveau became collector at Brunswick the citizens were very indignant and attributed it to Savannah's indorsement of him. Now that Deveau has been elected to the office, he has applied for the collectorship it is Brunswick's pleasure to indorse him as having made a good officer.

The Brunswick signers did not mince matters in their indorsement. The signatures are appended to the following:  
"We take pleasure in testifying to the ability, integrity and high character of Colonel John H. Deveau, while collector of customs at this port. During this period occurred the yellow fever epidemic of 1893, and he was able to keep the port open with fidelity, efficiency and entire satisfaction. During his entire term of office he has been a most efficient and reliable officer, and his indorsement for a public that has long suffered from the sight of ugly, crooked poles standing at all angles and holding up their weight of wires so wearily as to inspire feelings of pity, as well as fear, in those beholding them."

WAS SOMEWHAT OF A SURPRISE.

Matthew's Nomination Not Believed by Mississippians.  
Jackson, Miss., May 16.—Amazement is expressed by democrats and republicans alike throughout the state at the nomination of Simon Suggs Matthews for register of the United States land office at this place. Matthews was removed by President Harrison as United States marshal for the southern district of Mississippi upon the charge of disgraceful personal and official conduct.

The consensus of opinion is that President McKinley, who is regarded by everybody as a clean man, and whose nomination upon Matthews' nomination is hung up in the senate and it is reliably said here that Chairman Handborough, of the public lands committee, has asked the department of justice for the report of the special agent on which Matthews was dismissed.

CALIFORNIA WINE IS SOLD.

Companies Friendly to Corporation Take 2,500,000 of Last Year's.  
San Francisco, May 16.—By an agreement reached here yesterday between A. Marshall, representing the wine and spirit companies of the California Wine Makers Corporation, and the sale of the bulk of all California wines made last year has been effected.

Pursuant to its terms, the New York company and California dealers friendly to the corporation, agreed to take 2,500,000 gallons of wine, with the option of 1,000,000 additional.

EDITORIAL DIGEST.

Whipping Convicts.  
The unanimity with which the press of the state condemns the verdict in the case of Bob Cannon, the guard who was re-elected before a jury with the crime of beating to death a seventy-year-old negro convict, cannot fail to impress Governor Atkinson with the necessity of doing something besides pardoning other convicts who have been outrageously treated by the guards. A number of cases have been mentioned in which this man about things in Japan that will be of interest to American readers.

In former years the average reader did not pay much attention to things of the events in the far east, as this part of the world is called, but now no one who is alive to the development of government, religion, education and commerce, can afford to overlook contemporary history in Japan, China, Korea and Siberia. Every day marks progress and new enterprises in these old countries that lay dormant for centuries in their own self-conceit.

But the mighty forces of the west are beating upon the eastern shores with the redoubtless of the ocean waves. And by the word forces I mean the thought, religion, philosophy, science, commerce and customs. And these forces clash and before an artist's eye. Slowly but surely these eastern countries are learning that the thought and forces of the west are mightier than those they have cherished and are poring over the changes are profoundly interesting and I shall write of them as I see them.

It is a fact that much that is absolutely silly, sentimental and untrue has been said about Japan during the present decade. Globe trotters write books on things they see in a port while waiting for a steamer and it is read as reliable news. One American would have some half-dozen of the backs of their mothers in Yokohama, and as the little things had been hanging there all day, they were really too weak to make a mistake. One of the most common errors is that the Japanese are more cruel than we are, but that they are more educated than we are, and was so published in a respectable American magazine. A clerk in a drug store in Chicago told me that his employee was a Japanese and that he had seen him to be a brute animal. I laughed and said I guessed the gentleman was just trying to pass off some jokes on the Japanese of his own mind. I told him that I had lived in Japan six years and with my own eyes had seen many cases of cruelty to brute animals which, if perpetrated in Chicago, would have landed the perpetrator in prison. This does not prove that the Japanese are more cruel than we are, but that they are more educated than we are, and was so published in a respectable American magazine.

A Kentucky Guest.  
Baron von Bismarck, of Berlin, next to Baron Rothschild, the richest man in Europe, is in this country, one of the objects of his visit being to see some of the great stock-raising farms in Kentucky. The baron has such a farm himself at one of his estates. He is about thirty-five years of age and a man of erudition, speaking six languages. Four years ago, on the death of his father, he became head of the great estate of his father, which he has since managed with a fine success. His father negotiated all the great loans for the German empire.

She Is a Breacher.

When her father received, a few weeks ago, call to a church in Spokane, Miss Rosina Edwards was invited to remain in Hillyard, Wash., to fill his old pulpit there. Miss Edwards has accepted the charge and has entered upon her ministerial duties with a fine enthusiasm. The young minister had preached in various places in the state of Washington for several years, holding a license from the State Congregational Association. She recently confessed her engagement to a former classmate in the theological seminary at Oakland; the young man, Mr. George Atkinson, is at present preaching in northern California, but has one year more at the seminary before he can be ordained. The young minister had preached in various places in the state of Washington for several years, holding a license from the State Congregational Association.

Du Maurier's Grave.

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We were not at all remarkable, therefore, that Mrs. Davis, of Indiana, should be in the gallery the other day with a group of friends, because it had been announced in the morning papers that Senator Davis would deliver his annual course of lectures in the gallery. The wife of the senator is an oratorical attraction in the person of the senator from Nebraska.

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The Church of England.

A recent number of The Guardian, of London, gives some valuable statistics of the work of the Established Church of England. The number of communicants in England in 1896 was 1,540,523. Of this number, 157,583 belong to London, north of Thames. The statistics of churches, given in the article, show that there were 40,224 horses imported during the year for conversion into meat, this number being largely in excess of the imports of cattle.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

From a Georgia Missionary in Japan.  
Editor Constitution—Last summer while I was in Georgia on a visit to a number of my friends asked me to continue to write for The Constitution. And before Bishop Haygood died he wrote me a letter in which he said: "Don't cease writing for our secular papers. It familiarizes the people with the mission of the church and the people's dreams."

So, in compliance with these two requests I shall occasionally in the future send to The Constitution short letters about things in Japan that will be of interest to American readers.

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ER LAWSHE DEAD.

A PIONEER'S DEED.  
The Old Citizen Dies at His Home—Peachtree Street Last Night.  
DEATH CAME AT 10:30 O'CLOCK.

Brilliant Career of Atlanta's Pioneer Citizen Brought to a Close.

MORE THAN THREE SCORE YEARS IN THE CITY.

Fatal Illness Was of but Short Duration, but Death Was Not Entirely Unexpected.

Mr. Er Lawshe is dead. After a brief illness of three weeks the end came last night at 10:30 o'clock.

Early yesterday morning Mr. Lawshe began to grow weaker and it was known that the end was rapidly drawing near. Late in the afternoon he was taken to his home, where he apparently rallied temporarily. When death came he was surrounded by his entire family.

Mr. Lawshe was one of the pioneer citizens of Atlanta. His residence was in the city dates back to the time when Atlanta was but a handful of houses, surrounded by roads and any indications of her greatness.

Mr. Lawshe was born in Louisiana, in 1845. He came to Atlanta in 1865, purchased his home on Peachtree street, and entered into the jewelry business. In the fifties he married Mrs. Mary Lawshe. Four children blessed the happy union, all of whom are now living. His wife, Mrs. John Z. Lawshe, Mrs. Eugene Lawshe, Mrs. Margaret Lawshe and Mrs. Er Lawshe Jr.

The life of Mr. Lawshe has been one of achievement, decision and action. Not alone in



## HEARER'S COURT WILL MEET TODAY

His Session Will Be Called To  
Street Last Night

AT 10:30 O'CLOCK  
MAY CASES TO COME UP

of Atlanta's House  
brought to a Close

THE SCORE YEARS OF LIFE  
Was of but Short Duration  
Death Was Not Expected

was born in Louisiana,  
the end came last night

morning Mr. Lawrence  
was rapidly dying

afternoon he was thought  
the apparently rallied

death came he was  
entire family

of the pioneer  
ta. His residence in  
to the time when Atlanta

of houses without  
indications of her coming

was born in Louisiana,  
he came to Atlanta

he purchased his home  
and jewelry business

he married Miss Belle  
blessed the happy  
was now living

Lawrence, Mrs. Eugene  
Margaret Lawrence and

Mr. Lawrence has been  
movements, decided success

Not only has he been  
business man in the  
city, but as a man

his greatest distinction  
he almost to a fault

liberal and broad  
free from the taint

as a brother and  
on their respect and

one in war did not  
though a brave soldier

officer of high rank  
has come in times of

world of commerce and  
one of the first

ants and when he  
store and repair

eye-glasses, there  
He devoted himself  
paying strict attention

things of his trade, and  
and his trade

retired from active  
ago, his name was  
with the jewelry

himself the reputation  
dealer, observing the

others to do by  
onstrated by Mr. Lawrence

religion were not  
While a successful

at the same time a  
gentleman. For

a consistent member  
of the pillars of the

chairman of the board  
also chairman of the

under whose auspices  
was erected. He was  
the designing of the

be truthfully said that  
of the present building

originality and architectural  
ago Mr. Lawrence purchased

oakchess street, where he  
the war. His house was

under his personal supervision  
at all times taken an

home.  
war was declared between

Lawrence was commissioned  
the quartermaster's department

troops, which position he  
credit, discharging all the

honor to himself and to  
of the state. In reconstruction

prominently engaged in  
ments for the funeral have

been announced, but the funeral  
our tomorrow morning

will be announced this  
will be announced this

CHIEF OF POLICE  
in 1847 and received the  
ed Hat in 1857

May 16—Camille  
side, archbishop of Baltimore

was born in 1847, and received  
in 1857

Davenport, Fairbank, Ga.,  
May 18—(Special)—Dr. C.

it died tonight at 10 o'clock  
weeks ago he was stricken

and since then has been  
sinking. The doctor was

of age and held the  
knew him. The remains

Monday morning at the family  
and at Wilkinson's Mills, above

from Fairbank, on Tuesday  
9 o'clock

RY MEN FEAR DEATH  
men may make their  
a failure

May 18—(Special)—State  
authorities are fearful of

the hearing before Judge

arrow of the Vandercook

right of foreign dealers

uses in this state and

they freely allow the

them and say that if the

necessary must fall, Vander

California wine dealer

goods was recently sent

and he will test the

rights

LOCKED UP IN ROOM

One of the Little

May 18—(Special)—

white, colored, said their

in their house near

Angerburg county, and

to work

One of the children

ing out of a window

There will be a chapter on the form-

## CLOWNS AND CAGES WILL PARADE TODAY

Big Circus Strikes Town and Pitches  
Its Tents

THERE ARE ANIMALS GALORE  
Vast Crowds Swarmed About the Big  
Canvas Yesterday Afternoon

BANDS AND BANNERS ON THE STREETS  
Circus Will Parade the Streets This  
Morning and Give an Afternoon  
and Night Performance

Miss Johanna disapproves of the circus  
business. She disapproves of Mr. J. A.

Bayley, who owns the circus she travels  
with. She disapproves of the line of ugly

unclean elephants moored behind her  
wheeled boudoir. She despises Sunset Wil-

lie. She hates travel. She wants a more  
elevating life. She thinks of going on the

stage.

No matter that she came to town yester-  
day in a car coupled next to that in which

Mr. Bayley himself travels. She scorns  
Mr. Bayley. She has learned from his

important appearance that he is respon-  
sible for her captivity and that he has

been hauled around with monkeys and  
elephants and giraffes and sacred oxen

to be stared at and yelled at and poked  
at by the curious and the vulgar.

For instance, it being Sunday, Johanna  
should have had a quiet day yesterday.

But instead they waked early when the  
circus train came in from Augusta at 7:30

in the morning and hauled her roughly  
over uneven paving stones out to the big

circus lot. Then they stationed her next  
to the noisy, ill-smelling elephants, right

in the center of the big tent, where all  
the animals are kept. So all day long a

curious crowd thronged by and disturbed  
the dark young woman's rest. She had

no peace. It was the usual Sunday multi-  
tude that gathers about a circus on Sun-

days, and in this case it was a multitude  
sufficient in number to constitute a prob-

able circus audience. But Johanna had  
no respect for them. She grinned evilly

upon Mayor Pro Tem. Dimmock, who was  
one of the great throngs who came to dis-

turb her Sunday rest.

Johanna Takes Dinner.

Miss Johanna is scheduled in the books  
of fame as the most intelligent and human-

like gorilla the world has ever known. She  
eats with a knife and fork, uses a napkin

at her meals, makes her toilet before a  
pretty mirror, drinks the finest brands of

wines and chafes her face in the most  
fastidious fashion. She plumes herself out

in the most tasteful fashion, just like a  
coquettish young woman, and just as if

she had not already given her heart to  
Matt Mackay, her stalwart keeper. She has

a desperate weakness for Mackay, and  
in addition to her many other accomplish-

ments has learned the French language so  
as to be more companionable with him.

Johanna was the star of the big Sunday  
reception of the Barnum & Bailey circus

yesterday. But she scorned worldly ap-  
plause. She has had so many triumphs

that they pay on her now.

Johanna is a big, black girl, as large  
as a well grown up person, and strong

as a giant. She has a countenance ex-  
pressing almost human intelligence. She

has big, strong, sinewy arms and big black  
hands strangely like human hands.

No Rest for Johanna.

Yesterday when the big circus had spread  
its wide wings over the big lot at the

corner of Wheat and Jackson streets and  
the vast crowds of curious sight-seers

gathered around watching with interested  
eyes every feature of the curious world,

Johanna disposed herself to rest in her  
boudoir. But not for long. Mackay called

her out, and always glad to do his bidding,  
she showed the privileged visitors how

smart she was. She put on her gaudy  
red hat that looked like an Easter bonnet

from Darktown. She chafed her seamy  
face and made ready for dinner. Her

table manners are very fine—faultless. Her  
use of the knife and fork showed an int-

imate understanding of the uses for which  
these articles are intended. But this sort

of showing off makes Johanna tired. She  
does it to please Mackay. The only part

of it she really seems to enjoy is her after-  
dinner cigarette.

Today they will make Johanna very tired  
again by hauling her out in the street

parade and exhibiting her at two perform-  
ances. She resents this. She longs for a

quiet life. Her good right arm bodes no  
good for Mr. J. A. Bayley, the man she

despises. It will be an evil day when she  
comes within reach of this deadly right

arm. She does not care for millions any-  
way.

If Johanna had as much fun out of trav-  
eling with the circus as the 320 people

who came to town with it yesterday life  
would be very different for her. Nothing

seems to worry them. Even Mr. Bayley

seems to enjoy it. He looks ruddy and his

appetite is fine, as the rosy faced circus

chief will testify.

Mr. Bayley's Private Car.

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self and he travels about in that, but he

eats with the circus hands. When the

circus came in yesterday morning the man-

agers lost no time in putting up the tents

on the big circus lot. The animals were

staked out, the wagons put in place, the

horses stabled under a vast sheet of can-

vas, and the big tent dining room and

kitchen opened.

Mr. Bayley was on hand for dinner. He

is always there in the great mess hall, where

the 320 people get their dinner. The loud

mouthed fellows who sell tickets, the rough

fellows who handle the horses, the bawled

ladies who ride and all the curious folk

who belong to a big circus dine under the

same tent.

The circus site was a busy scene all day

yesterday. The tents went up with the rapid

speed of system which always character-

izes this work. In the afternoon the grounds

were thronged with great crowds of people.

They surged about the interesting place,

seeing what was to be seen.

A privileged few were permitted to view

the animals on the inside and Miss Jo-

hanna gave a little malice for some of

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## DIRECTOR OF THE CITY AMONG THE PINES; STORY OF HOW CORDELE WAS BUILT

Genius and Original Pine Land  
City Described.

WONDERFUL PROGRESS  
County's Soil Equal to More  
Than a Bale to the Acre.

AMONG THE BEST IN THE STATE

Following Chapter of Georgia Progress  
on Georgia Land—Is No  
Era of Speculation.

has always been the best and is well adapted to a winter health resort. The pine forests which surround it add much to the health of the city and make this a desirable point for those who wish to get the advantage of a soft and dry atmosphere, scented with the healthful odor of the pines. The farming lands are the pride of this section. There are many farms which have been in cultivation for years and which have never failed to yield abundant crops. As fast as the timber is cleared by the mills the lands are put in cultivation. They are sold at from \$3 to \$10 per acre, owing to their distance from Cordele and the railroads. This is in the great fruit belt—the home of the peach, the watermelon and the grape. Many fortunes have been made in the fruit business and much of the land is set out in peach trees and grape vines every year. The climate here is the ideal southern climate—never too warm in summer for outdoor work and never too cold in winter. The winters are short, with



A SAMPLE SCENE AROUND CORDELE.

just enough crisp, cold weather to promote healthful conditions. In summer the frequent cooling showers with the never ceasing breeze from the sea coast temper the rays of the sun.

In 1887, as previously told, the Americus, Preston and Lumpkin railroad, a narrow gauge road, was extended from Americus to Abbeville. In 1888 the Georgia Southern and Florida was completed to Valdosta. These two roads crossed sixty-five miles south of Macon. Cordele's history started with the building of these two roads. What the town has done since and what it is destined to become, it is the purpose of this article to tell. At that time the land upon which the city of Cordele is now situated composed one of the oldest and best known farms in this section. It had been owned at the close of the war by Governor Joseph E. Brown, who returned here in 1865 with his family and remained here for a year or more and soon afterwards sold the place. In 1888 the old log house in which the governor and the succeeding owners of the place lived stood on top of the hill about 200 yards from the railroad crossing. An avenue lined with

such citizens who, while building up their own fortunes, do not forget that the interests of the whole community are, after all, bound up together and are thus led to work for the general weal as well as for private gain.

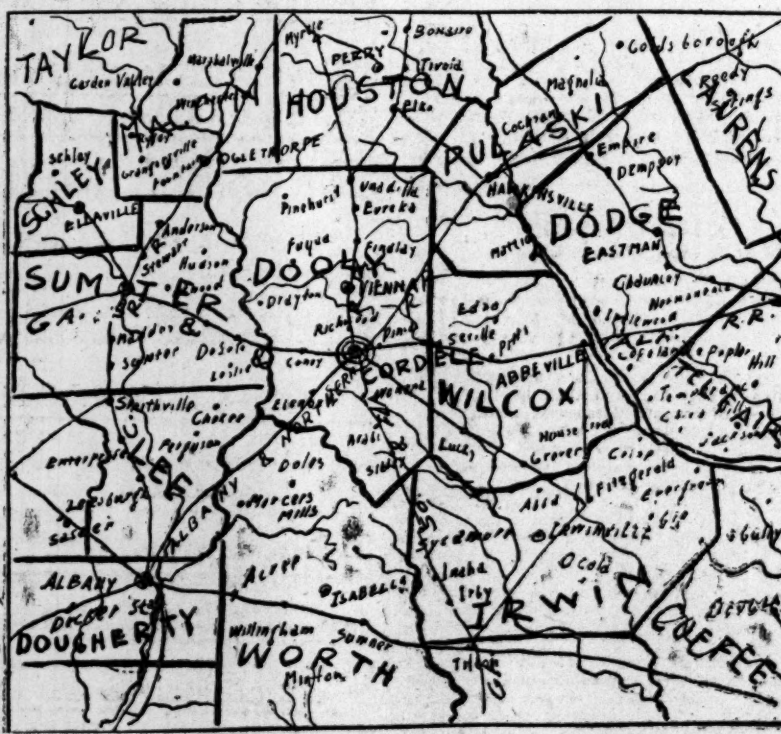
Cordele is essentially a Georgia city—the product of Georgia enterprise and grit and no matter what failures may come elsewhere, will stand as a monument to the fact that failure is neither attributable to Georgia land nor to Georgia men.

P. MORAN.

GREAT ACTIVITY IN AMERICUS.  
Building of Railroad Shops, Dwellings  
and Stores Going On.

Americus, Ga., May 15.—(Special.)—Not since the boom days of 1893 has there been such an amount of building going on here as at present, or such a feeling of confidence as to the city's future. The building of the extensive shops of the Georgia and Alabama railroad, an investment of \$75,000, affords employment to a small army of laborers and mechanics, while the building of a new Baptist church and numerous residences lends a busy aspect. More than a hundred dwellings and stores will be built during the summer season. There is not a desirable vacant store or dwelling in the city today, while the demand for both is greater than for a number of years. The leasing of bonds whereby the water

and sewerage systems may be extended is giving an impetus to building all over the city. Colonel U. B. Harold alone will build six handsome dwelling houses for renting purposes on Hancock street, while other large property owners will make improvements as well. Americus will be largely represented at the Pythian convocation in Savannah this week. Not in twenty years has there been such a small volume of business as will be presented at the May term of Sumter superior court next week. There is not a murder case upon the docket, while the few prisoners in jail are held for minor offenses. Less than a dozen new cases have been entered upon the civil docket, and the session promises to be a short one. Judge Z. A. Littlejohn will preside. The recent rains have greatly benefited the crops in this section, and farmers are greatly encouraged. At a meeting yesterday of the board of directors of the Sumter County Alliance Company Oscar L. Harper was re-elected business manager of the company's large store here, while T. Hammond was re-elected general manager of the alliance warehouse. The city council of Americus may determine to purchase the beautiful park and two acres adjoining the Windsor hotel



coders led up to the house from the old Hawkinsville and Albany dirt road. Cordele is a manufacturing center of great importance and its wholesale trade is constantly increasing. Among the enterprises of importance may be mentioned a cotton factory, three planing mills, a guano factory and acid plant, a grist mill, soda water bottling works, machine shops and iron foundry, barrel factory, cigar factory and many smaller industries. These are substantial institutions and add much to the population and financial worth of the town.

Three railroads—the Georgia Southern and Florida, the Georgia and Alabama and the Albany and Northern—radiate in five directions. Cordele enjoys the distinction of being what the railroads term "a basing point" and has freight rates from all eastern and western points equal to Macon, Americus or Albany. As a result of this fact five wholesale houses now flourish here and all business is on a good footing. The railroads, twelve trains arriving each day, have a union depot which is a credit to the town and a great convenience to passengers. Among the many business enterprises may be mentioned, besides about sixty retail and wholesale mercantile houses, two weekly newspapers and a daily, three lively stables, several lumber and naval stores companies, wood work shops and indeed all the industries necessary for the comfort of the people who live here. Colonel Joseph E. Rivins, president of the First National bank and one of the men who keeps the business situation in constant motion, illustrates the citizen who is worth more to his community than an army of men. Raised between the plow handles, he knows what it is to work, and having carved his fortune out of adverse circumstances, he has a right to be proud of the success which he has achieved. Like Atlanta, Cordele is fortunate in having

such citizens who, while building up their own fortunes, do not forget that the interests of the whole community are, after all, bound up together and are thus led to work for the general weal as well as for private gain.

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## DECISION IS MADE IN BIG LAND CASE

Judge McConnell Hands Down Ruling in  
the Carter Case.

DEMURRER IS THROWN OUT  
Case May Now Be Carried Before a  
Jury on Its Merits.

Fraud and Conspiracy Are Alleged by  
Carter—Who Brings the Suit To  
Recover the Land.

In the chancery court of Hamilton county, Tennessee, Judge McConnell presiding, a ruling was made Saturday evening which may involve \$300,000 of Chattanooga real estate. An Atlanta man, Mr. Charles Hedges Carter, won the first heat in what promises to be one of the most interesting pieces of litigation that has been inaugurated in the Tennessee courts in many years.

The case has a unique and interesting history. In 1867 William A. Spencer, a well-to-do citizen of Walton county, Georgia, executed a will. A year later he added a codicil to the will. He named his wife as the life tenant of all of his property; at her death he divided one-third to his son and one-third to his daughter and one-third to two grandsons, the parents of the latter two being dead.

In 1897 Mr. Spencer died. Among the property left by the will was a half-interest in central real estate in Chattanooga, among which was a one-half interest of the property in which the Read house now stands. In 1870 Chattanooga parties bought from the widow of W. A. Spencer and his son the Read house property. The will provided that the widow, with the consent of three-fourths of the rest of the heirs, might sell the property for the satisfaction of \$1. Of these three heirs Mrs. Butler, the daughter of the late W. A. Spencer, was a lady of middle age, and the oldest grandson, W. S. Carter, was about twenty-one years of age, and C. H. Carter, another grandson, was about seventeen years of age.

A few weeks after the last paper was signed W. S. Carter committed suicide. The transaction, however, had nothing to do with the suicide. C. H. Carter was ordered to sign the deed by his uncle, it is said, and did not know its contents. He is ignorant country boy. Twenty-three years expired before C. H. Carter learned the alleged fraud which had been practiced upon him. His grandmother, the life tenant, died April 27, 1886. In March last Mr. Carter, in looking over some old papers, discovered the facts regarding the real estate in Chattanooga, which led to an investigation. The discovery came just in the nick of time. He filed his suit twenty-three days before the expiration of the seven-year limit, which would have barred him forever from recovering the property.

The suit created a sensation in Chattanooga. This civil case was filed by Mr. Carter affected large area of land in the center of Chattanooga, aggregating values to the amount of nearly \$300,000. Attorneys Charles Wheeler, of Atlanta, and F. S. Yager, of Chattanooga, represented Carter in his suit and the numerous defendants were represented by corps of the ablest lawyers of Chattanooga, led by General Xenophon Wheeler. The defendants filed demurrer and argument was heard by Judge McConnell last week. The pivotal issues involved were, first, did the will require the deed in number of years; second, was the signature of W. S. Carter, four years later, with nominal consideration, a sufficient consent of terms of the will; third, had time barred Carter?

The points of controversy were close and doubtful and it was a fierce legal duel. Judge McConnell overruled the demurrer and Mr. Carter is delighted with the prospect of carrying his claim before a jury upon its merits. He alleges that neither he nor his brother ever received a dollar from the property at any time and the whole transaction was fraudulent and he asks to have set aside on the grounds of fraud and conspiracy.

The late decision of the supreme court of Tennessee was decidedly friendly to Mr. Carter's interest. It was held that the deed of a minor, made without consideration or with only nominal consideration, was absolutely void and did not need to be disaffirmed after having reached his majority.

Weak and Sickly,  
System run down, strength all gone. Sal-  
low and don't care whether you live or die.  
You have dyspepsia. Take a few doses of  
Tynor's Dyspepsia Remedy and it will  
cure you. It strengthens, and beautifies  
the complexion. For sale everywhere.

W. J. THOMAS IS PARDONED.

Was Serving Fifteen-Year Sentence  
for Voluntary Manslaughter.

W. J. Thomas, who is serving a fifteen-year sentence in the state penitentiary for voluntary manslaughter, committed in 1883, was pardoned by the governor Saturday. It seems that there were many mitigating circumstances surrounding the deed and Thomas had provoked the violence of some kind, having been ordered off his own father's place.

The jury that found him guilty asked for the purpose and 500 good citizens joined in the request.

ARRANGING NEW MAIL SERVICE.

One Will Be Established Between San  
Francisco and Tahiti.

San Francisco, May 15.—The French authorities are arranging a monthly mail service between this port and Tahiti. The officials at Papeete have sent specifications here for a 30-ton steamer.

Ship owners and builders are invited to bid for the construction of a vessel that could be used in the service.

## AT JUDGE SAMP'S MATINEE

Tears of Repentance.  
It was Judge Samps Morley who was stage manager at the police matinee Saturday afternoon. Judge Amy was forced to be absent and Councilman Morris rung up the curtain in a most artistic style. From some unknown cause nearly every person who appeared before Judge Samps was melted to tears and sobbed and begged that justice be tempered with mercy. They must have known that Judge Samps had a sorry place under his vest. He turned to the Constitution reporter and remarked with a tremor in his voice:

"What's everybody crying about today? I just can't help feeling pity for the poor wretches."

Toward the Setting Sun.  
Harry Clark, who claimed to be a noted citizen of Augusta, was called upon to say why he had been begging at the union depot. Harry was a cripple and could not use his right hand. He had been found at the depot soliciting alms, all of which was contrary to the law and the statutes.

"Judge," pleaded the Augusta man, "if you will let me go this time I will leave the city at once and never more set eyes on the beauties and glories of the great Atlanta."

"Will you leave the city before the setting of the sun?" asked Judge Samps.

"Aye, aye," replied the prisoner. "I will go with and toward the setting sun this very moment."

He was allowed to depart—  
"In the glory of the sunset."  
In the purple mists of evening  
To the regions of the home-land,  
To the land of the Foremanah.

Rather Lose His Hat.  
"You are charged with stealing Consti-  
tutions," said the judge to Perry Bradford, a negro youth.

Perry pleaded not guilty, but the evidence was against him and the judge remarked impressively:

"I would rather a person take my hat than steal my morning paper. I will just send you to the stockade for thirty days."

The youths explained that they were riding from Chattanooga, where they had been to visit relatives. They begged to be let off, and the court was once more moved by a copious flow of eye water.

"I feel for you," said Judge Samps, sympathetically, "but it is my duty to fine you, and you will have to pay \$75 each."

A Financial Mistake.  
Officer Walton appeared as the witness against a white man who gave him the name as Lee Saldin. The prisoner had cured out a woman on Thompson street who had asked for 10 cents.

"You see, your honor," Saldin explained to the court, "I was going home and the woman insisted on my giving her a dime. I told her I didn't have any money to be making presents with, and I was so mad that I did use language which wasn't exactly right. I didn't have any idea that there was a police officer anywhere around."

"But you mustn't curse on the public highways," the judge replied, "and I will have to impose a fine of \$15."

When Saldin figured it out, this is the way he found himself:

Refusing to pay out 10 cents  
To let the best of them  
His cash was short on Saturday night  
Just one and sixty-five.

An Army of Witnesses.  
When the cases against Willie Jones and M. J. Hodges, two negro women, were called, a perfect army of witnesses came forward.

"Stay on us!" exclaimed Judge Samps, with a sigh, "where did all these people come from?"

The Hodges woman had "accused" the other woman of entertaining too much profane company and she brought about a lively row. The entire neighborhood had been summoned to appear as witnesses. It took nearly an hour to examine them and the judge finally disposed of the cases by doing the Hodges woman \$75 and letting the other woman go.

"You had no right to 'accuse' the woman of being an unlawful hostess," Judge Samps remarked, with the air of a true Chesterfield, "and you are to blame for the row."

The court looked as if it would like to fine a few of the horde of witnesses. These were:

Witnesses to the right of him,  
Witnesses to the left of him,  
Like blackbirds appearing;  
Witnesses in front of him,  
Witnesses to the rear of him  
Ranting and swearing.

IS GUILTY OF EMBEZZLEMENT.

Postmaster Hetch Enters Plea and  
Will Ask for Clemency.

Cincinnati, May 16.—Ex-Postmaster Justus Hetch, of Newport, Ky., indicted for embezzlement while postmaster, pleaded guilty today.

Sentence was suspended until December to allow the defendant to make appeal for clemency.

Edward Air, clerk in the Newport post-office, who some time ago pleaded guilty to opening letters and had his sentence suspended to allow him to make a plea for clemency, having failed to secure it, was sentenced to eighteen months in the Columbus penitentiary.

EXCURSION RATES TO  
OLD POINT COMFORT  
VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

On account of the meeting of the South-  
eastern Tariff Association, the Southern  
railway will sell tickets from all points to  
Old Point Comfort, Va., at one fare for the round trip. Rate from Atlanta,  
Ga., \$15.00. From Macon, Ga., \$12.00. From  
Savannah, Ga., \$10.00. From Jacksonville,  
Fla., \$8.00. Good to return fifteen days from  
date of sale. A through Pullman sleeping  
car will be run from Atlanta to Old Point  
the 15th instant, reaching Old Point the next  
morning, without change or transfer. For  
information apply to any agent of the  
Southern railway. Ticket office corner  
Kimball house, Atlanta.

A. A. VERNON, Pass. Agt.  
W. D. ALLEN, D. O. O.  
S. H. HARDWICK, A. G. P. A.

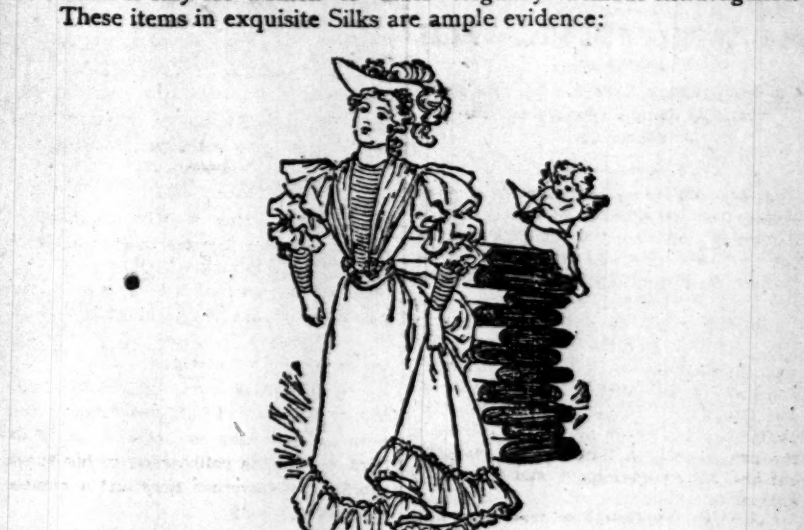
ANNUAL CUT PRICE SALE, CHOICE 300 PIECES

MADE TO MEASURE

DAVIS TAILORING C<sup>o</sup> 14 PEACHTREE ST.

## Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.

May entered upon her last half in the merriest mood. Flowers, birds, sunshine, air, sky—everything combines to make each passing day a joy. Summer plans are maturing. The brilliant exodus will soon begin. Some will hie hence before the June roses crimson. Their destination is where the waves crinkle over the sands; where mountain paths are steepest, where lakes are aglow with the pink and purple of sunset skies. Good Atlantians will scatter wherever jaunting, sauntering, bicycling, climbing, swimming, rowing, waltzing, fishing or sight-seeing is best. The Summering trip won't be a complete success unless the wardrobe is right. We make it easy for women to dress elegantly without extravagance. These items in exquisite Silks are ample evidence:



29c For 65c Printed Indias and a great assortment of other seasonable Silks that are especially popular for various important uses.

39c For 75c Printed Indias and Brocaded Taffetas. These Silks are in colors and designs that no woman who knows and appreciates style will fail to admire.

59c For \$1.25 Cheney Bros' best Indias, Printed Liberty Satins and an immense variety of the latest effects in bright Printed Foulards.

98c For choice of a vast line of specially selected Silks ranging from five to fifteen yard lengths and worth up to \$3.50 the yard. Many of our richest kinds.

Printed Habtuai Silks.

These dainty Silks were received Saturday. The lot contains fifty pieces, including single and cluster stripes in all the delicate tints. They are worth quick inspection.

50c Quality for.....35c  
60c Quality for.....39c  
75c Quality for.....50c

"Corah" Silk Suits.

The grounds are Pongee effects; the designs are truly Chinese; the colors are distinctively French—printed in Lyons. They come in suit patterns only. Picked up by our resident New York buyer at a great sacrifice,

Worth \$10.00; our price...\$5.75

During the last eighteen months we have offered many wonderful values in Silks. We tell you frankly that the ones advertised today have never been equaled. The above quotations represent considerable more variety, worth and style for less money than you ever saw before. They are the kind of bargains that are making this store the talk of the country.

Did you know that our methods and their results are the subjects of a vast amount of favorable comment in New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Chicago. Trade journals as well as merchants here and elsewhere are saying pleasant things about us. In time, perhaps YOU will learn how good this store really is.

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DAVIS TAILORING C<sup>o</sup> 14 PEACHTREE ST.

Wash Goods Week

Fine Printed Dimities,  
worth 18c  
everywhere.....10c

American Organdies, Figured Jaconettes,  
Printed Tissues, Batiste, Madras and over  
fifty other popular effects in thin fabrics,  
worth up to 18c; our price.....12c

French Organdies, made in Alsace. Im-  
ported from Paris within the last five  
weeks; wondrous designs; colors amaz-  
ingly delicate and dainty. Advertised  
elsewhere at 25c, 29c, 35c and 39c;  
our price.....18c

And there are numberless other rich pickings in the Wash Good section. Sorts at 6c; sorts at 7c; sorts at 15c; sorts at 40c; sorts up to 75c. Don't imagine for an instant that we will allow any dealer to sell as cheap as we do. We want your trade. To win it we do anything that is square. The shortest cut to your favor is to undersell competition. Can there exist a doubt about our doing it? In many cases we are losing a great deal of money in order to sustain and maintain our supremacy. Rely upon this: No retail store in the world—little or big—will be allowed to sell dependable stuffs cheaper than

Chamberlin-Johnson-DuBose Co.











